
One Lexicological Theory, two Lexicographical Models and the Pragmatemes

Lena Papadopoulou
Hellenic Open University
papadopoulou.lena@gmail.com

Abstract

Generally little attention has been paid to pragmatics in most dictionaries. The present paper focuses on the concept of pragmatemes and their lexicographical treatment within the frame of Explanatory Combinatorial Lexicology. First, necessary preliminary notions closely related with pragmatemes are considered, by briefly reviewing the mel'čukian global model of human linguistic behaviour, linguistic sign and phrasemes typology. Second, the definition of pragmatemes, that is of phrasemes used in given extralinguistic situations, and the central acting part of the conceptual representation of the communicative situation are presented. Following, the structure of *Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary* (ECD) and *PragmatLex* are outlined and an illustration of the Greek pragmatemes *Συγχαρητήρια* 'Congratulations' and *Συλλυπητήρια* 'Condolences' is provided within the simplified versions of ECD - *Dictionary of Collocations* and *Lexique actif du français*- and the lexicographical model for pragmatemes *PragmatLex*. Finally, we conclude our paper with a brief discussion on which lexicographical approach is preferable.

Keywords: Meaning Text Theory; phraseology; pragmatemes

1 Introduction

Pragmatics generally is an area of great importance. However, it is relatively poorly treated in the majority of dictionaries, so there is scope for work on this subject. The concept of pragmatemes, that is expressions that are used in specific extralinguistic situations, and the developed models for their lexicographical treatment represent a significant step towards addressing that challenge.

This paper aims to present two lexicographical models in which pragmatemes can be processed; the ECD and the PragmatLex. To do so, first our theoretical framework (Meaning \Leftrightarrow Text Theory) will be set, then the definition of pragmatemes will be provided and, following, the dictionaries' structure will be described and illustrated by processing the Greek pragmateme *Συγχαρητήρια* 'Congratulations' and its antonym *Συλλυπητήρια* 'Condolences'. Finally, criteria for model selection will be proposed.

2 Preliminary notions

Our work is framed within Meaning \leftrightarrow Text Theory (MTT), the main aim of which is to build models of natural languages (among others, Mel'čuk 1988a; Mel'čuk 1997; Mel'čuk 2001b; Polguère 1998; Milićević 2001; Milićević 2006; Kahane 2001).

Concept-Sound Model (CSM) is the global model of human linguistic behavior which is developed within MTT:

$$\{\text{WORLD}\} \leftrightarrow \{\text{SemR}_i\} \leftrightarrow \{\text{SPhonR}_i\} \leftrightarrow \{\text{LINGUISTIC SOUNDS}\}$$

Figure 1: Concept-Sound Model (Mel'čuk 2012: 170-181).

Conceptics, Meaning-Text Model (MTM) and Phonetics/Graphics are the three major models of CSM which represent the production of an utterance. First, Conceptics model captures the construction of a semantic representation (SemR) based on the conceptual representation (ConceptR) of the given extralinguistic situation (SIT). Second, MTM describes the construction of the Phonological Representation (PhonR) of the given SemR. The third model - Phonetics/Graphics- represents the construction of the corresponding sound/letter string for the given PhonR.

A typology of linguistic signs has been established within MTT based on the transitions between these three models and the applied restrictions. A simple linguistic sign within MTT corresponds to the triplet of $X = \langle 'X'; /X/; \Sigma X \rangle$, where 'X' is the signified, /X/ the signifier and ΣX the combinatorial properties of the linguistic sign X. Simple linguistic signs are combined into complex linguistic signs. The notions of unrestrictedness and regularity are implied by such combination, that is freedom in the selection of meanings and lexical units and the compositionality, respectively.

Free phrases are complex linguistic signs whose signified and signifier are constructed both unrestrictedly and regularly, while on the contrary phrasemes, or non free phrases, are not. Phrasemes are classified into semantic phrasemes and pragmatic phrasemes, or pragmetemes, (Mel'čuk 1995; Mel'čuk 1998). On the one hand, pragmetemes are restrictedly constructed by the ConceptR(SIT). On the other hand, the signified 'X' of a semantic phraseme is unrestrictedly constructed by the ConceptR(SIT) but its signifier /X/ is constrained by the selected SemR. Semantic phrasemes are non compositional and they are categorized into three types on the basis of their semantic opacity: (i) full idioms, (ii) semi-idioms, or collocations, and (iii) quasi-idioms.

3 Pragmatemes

Pragmatemes are compositional phrasemes whose signified is restrictedly constructed by the Conceptual Representation of the given extralinguistic situation (Mel'čuk 1998). Blanco (to appear) points out that this definition concerns the prototypical pragmatemes. On the one hand, a pragmateme can

be both constrained by the ConceptR and the SemR, i.e. the idiom/pragmateme *break a leg* [to wish good luck to actors and musicians before they go on stage to perform]. On the other hand, a lexeme whose signified is bound by the Concept(SIT) is considered as a pragmateme, i.e. *Congratulations*.

The ConceptR(SIT) plays the lead role in pragmatemes definition. Although, Mel'čuk recognizes the inherent difficulties in defining the extralinguistic reality, he proposes that ConceptR is based on three main models (2001a, p. 90): (i) the speaker's model, (ii) the speaker's model of the addressee and (iii) the situation's model. The ConceptR(SIT) of the pragmateme *break a leg* will be based on that 'I am addressing to an actor which is going on stage to perform. I wish (s)he will have a successful presentation. If I were (s)he I would like to be encouraged. I will wish him/her good luck, as I should do' (speaker's model), '(S)he is thinking that (s)he is going on stage to perform, that (s)he is stressed, that (s)he expects to be encouraged' (speaker's model of the addressee) and on that 'the speaker wants to encourage a performer before going on the stage by wishing him good luck' (situation's model).

4 Lexicological processing of pragmatemes

Once the pragmatemes have been defined and before moving to the presentation of the two lexicological models for pragmatemes, which are both framed within Explanatory Combinatorial Lexicology, some preliminary remarks upon pragmatemes have to be made. Although pragmatemes are linguistic signs, they are not considered to be LUs, because they dispose of an internal argumental structure, so as they are ordered within the keyword(s) that phraseologically bind(s) them, that is within the LU(s) that can define the SIT of the pragmateme. It has to be also pointed out that pragmatemes and specifically their SIT is described by non standard lexical functions (LFs) (Mel'čuk, 1995); (Blanco, 2010).

4.1 Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionaries

Explanatory Combinatorial Lexicology is developed within the MTT (among others, Mel'čuk & Zholkovsky 1984; Mel'čuk 1988b; Mel'čuk 1995; Mel'čuk, Clas, & Polguère 1995; Mel'čuk 2006b; Mel'čuk & Polguère 2007) and Explanatory Combinatorial dictionaries (ECD) are compiled within it.

ECDs are highly formal theoretical lexicons, whose entries are exhaustively described on the basis of explicitness and consistency. The macrostructure of an ECD is structured by super-entries, entries and sub-entries. Vocables constitute the super-entries, which are sets of lexical units (LUs) that share the same signifier and they are linked by a semantic bridge, LUs are the entries, which can correspond to lexemes, idioms or quasi-idioms, and collocations and pragmatemes are considered to be sub-entries. As far as microstructure is concerned, it is structured in four zones: (i) the semantic, (ii) the phonological/graphematic zone, the (iii) syntactics zone and (iv) illustrative zone.

Due to the theoretical basis of ECD and the its subsequent high lengthiness, the Dictionary of Collocations (DiCo) and Lexique actif du français (LAF) have been developed as simplified versions. DiCo (Dictionary of Collocations) is the formalized version of the purely “theoretical” ECD. DiCo is sort of a “simplified” and more formalized ECD and in which the lexical units are structured as a series of eight main fields: (i) Name of the unit, (ii) grammatical properties, (iii) semantic formula, (iv) government pattern, (v) synonyms, (vi) semantic derivations and collocations, (vii) examples and (viii) full idioms that include the LU (Polguère 2000: 519) and LAF is the “popularized” version of the ECD which attempt to bridge the gap between “theoretical” and “commercial” lexicography with regard to explanatory combinatorial lexicology in order to be as much as possible accessible to a public of non-specialists (Polguère 2000: 522-3).

Following an illustrative example of processing the Greek pragmateme *Συλλυπητήρια* ‘Condolences’ (Figure 2 and 3) (Papadopoulou to appear) within the keyword-LU, respectively:

<p>a ΠΕΝΘΟΣ nom, neutr. sentiment négatif : ~ του ατόμου X για το γεγονός Z του ατόμου Y με W XII YIII, XII YIII ZI {QSyn} θλίψη {A0 expression of sympathy for Y on Z} συλλυπητήριος {A0} πένθιμος {A0Locin a nation} εθνικό ~ {AntiVer.A1} βαρυπενθών (ironic) {CausMagnFact0} βυθίζομαι στο ~ {expression of sympathy for Y on Z} συλλυπητήρια {FinV0} βγάζω τα μαύρα {Magn expression of sympathy for Y on Z} βαθιά, θερμά<ολόθερμα συλλυπητήρια {Magn.A1} βουτηγμένος στο ~, βαρυπενθών (literary) < βουτηγμένος στα μαύρα {Magn} βαρύ ~ {MagnA0Locin Greek nation} πανελλήνιο ~ {MagnV0} βαρυπενθώ {Oper expression of sympathy for Y on Z} εκφράζω, απευθύνω, δίνω, στέλνω, λέω συλλυπητήρια {to support X throught ~} συμπαραστέκομαι στο ~ {to sympathize with X in ~} συμμετέχω στο ~, συλλυπούμαι {V0} πενθώ, κρατάω ~ {Ver expression of sympathy for Y on Z} ειλικρινή<εγκάρδια<ολόψυχα συλλυπητήρια {X=Y’s husband} χήρος {X=Y’s wife who AntiV0} εύθυμη ~ (ironic) {X=Y’s wife} χήρα {Z= death} θάνατος <i>Ολο το έθνος πενθεί (για) το θάνατο του ηγέτη.</i></p>
--

Figure 2 LU a ΠΕΝΘΟΣ in DiCo (Papadopoulou to appear).

<p>a ΠΕΝΘΟΣ noun, neutral Negative emotion: ~ του ατόμου X για το γεγονός Z του ατόμου Y με W</p> <p>☞ θλίψη Adjective for the expression of sympathy for Y for the Zσυλλυπητήριοις Adjective πένθιμος Adjective for the ~ expressed in a nation εθνικό ~ Adjective for X who do not have deep ~ as (s)he should have βαρυπενθών (ironic) To make someone to get involved in deep ~ βυθίζομαι στο ~ expression of sympathy for Y on Z συλλυπητήρια To finish having ~ βγάζω τα μαύρα Adjective for the expression of sympathy for Y on Z to a high degree βαθιά, θερμά<ολόθερμα συλλυπητήρια Adjective for X who has deep ~ βουτηγμένος στο ~, βαρυπενθών (literary)< βουτηγμένος στα μαύρα Adjective for deep ~ βαρύ ~ Adjective for the ~ expressed in extensively in Greece πανελλήνιο ~ To have deep ~ βαρυπενθώ To express the sympathy for Y on Z εκφράζω, απευθύνω, δίνω, στέλνω, λέω συλλυπητήρια To support someone who has ~ συμπαραστήκομαι στο ~ To participate to the ~ of the X συμμετέχω στο ~, συλλυπούμαι To have ~ πενθώ, κρατάω ~ Adjective for the expression of sincere sympathy for Y on Z ειλικρινή<εγκάρδια<ολόψυχα συλλυπητήρια Noun for X who is husband of Y χήρος Noun for X who is wife of Y and do not have ~ εύθυμη ~ (ironic) Noun for X who is wife of Y χήρα Noun for Z θάνατος <i>Όλο το έθνος πενθεί (για) το θάνατο του ηγέτη.</i></p>

Figure 3 LU aΠΕΝΘΟΣ in LAF (Papadopoulou to appear).

4.2 PragmatLex

Please note that there must always be at least two level 2 and level 3 headings if you need to use these in your paper (e.g. at least 4.1 and 4.2 Blanco (2010; to appear_a; to appear_b) obviously based on MTT and recognizing the lack of dictionaries of ECD type in the majority of languages proposed the PragmatLex, which is designated as a lexicographical model for the processing of pragmatemes. PragmatLex is highly formal and it provides an exhaustive description for each pragmateme, which is structured in thirteen fields. It is worth pointing out that PragmatLex is written in XML in order to be applicable to NLP systems.

PragmatLex is a dictionary of monolingual coordinated dictionary type (Blanco 2001), considering that the translation equivalence of each pragmateme is provided linearly according to the overall micro-structure information, so as the description of pragmatemes is enterassigned within the language indication: (<ARTICLE language=" ">description of pragmatemes</ARTICLE language = " ">. First, the canonical form of the pragmateme is indicated **Lemma>canonical form of the pragmateme</Lemma>**. Second, the morphosyntax of the pragmateme is annotated based on the six deep-syntactic parts of speech (Mel'čuk 2006a), Third, the translation equivalence is provided in the target language

according to the corresponding structure of the L2 PragmatLex. Following, the LU-keyword(s), the definition of the SIT, the performing Speech act, the semantic structure and the lexical functions of the pragmateme are indicated. Afterwards, the coda, that is pragmatemes extensions which with no semantic addition complement the pragmatemes, the synonyms and the antonyms of the pragmateme and, finally, the decomposition of the local grammar that may the lemma disposes.

In the following figures the pragmatemes *Συλλυπητήρια-Condolencias* ‘Condolences’ (Papadopoulou to appear) and *Συγχαρητήρια-Felicidades* ‘Congratulations’ are shown within PragmatLex in Greek and Spanish language:

```

<ARTICLE language="el">
  <Lemma>Συλλυπητήρια</Lemma>
  <Morphosyntax>N</Morphosyntax>
  < TRANSLATION language="es">condolencias</ TRANSLATION language="es">
  <Keyword>πένθος, κηδεΐα</Keyword>
  <SIT>expresión escrita u oral de compasión hacia alguien en duelo</SIT>
  <SPEECH ACT>compadecerse</SPEECH ACT>
  <SS>~ X[=of X, Aposs, Adj (p.ej. προεδρικά συλλυπητήρια)] a Y por Z</SS>
  <LF>
    <Magn>βαθιά, θερμά<ολόθερμα</Magn>
    <Ver>ειλικρινή<εγκάρδια<ολόψυχα</Ver>
    <Oper>εκφράζω, απευθύνω, δίνω, στέλνω, λέω</Oper>
    <V0>συλλυπούμαι</V0>
    <A0>συλλυπητήριος</A0>
  </LF>
  <CODA>
    <01>Γεροί να είστε να τον θυμάστε</01>
    <02>Να ζήσετε να τον θυμάστε</02>
    <03>Ζωή σ' εσάς</03>
    <04>Ζωή σε λόγου σας</04>
  </CODA>
  <SYNONYM>-</SYNONYM>
  <ANTONYM>συγχαρητήρια</ANTONYM>
  <PARADIGM>-</PARADIGM>
</ARTICLE language="el">

```

Figure 4: *Συλλυπητήρια* in PragmatLex (Papadopoulou to appear).

```

<ARTICLE language="es">
  <Lemma>condolencias</Lemma>
  <Morphosyntax>N</Morphosyntax>
  < TRANSLATION language="el"> συλλυπητήρια</ TRANSLATION language="el">
  <Keyword>duelo, funeral</Keyword>
  <SIT>expresión escrita u oral de compasión hacia alguien en duelo</SIT>
  <SPEECH ACT>compadecerse</SPEECH ACT>
  <SS>~ X[=of X, Aposs, Adj (p.ej. Condolencias presidenciales)] a Y por Z</SS>
  <LF>
    <Magn>mayores<profundas</Magn>
    <Ver>sentidas<sinceras<cordiales</Ver>
    <Oper>expresar, dar, manifestar, enviar,</Oper>
    <V0>condoler</V0>
  </LF>
  <CODA>Siempre lo recordaremos</CODA>
  <SYNONYM>pésame</SYNONYM>
  <ANTONYM>congratulaciones, felicitaciones</ANTONYM>
  <PARADIGM>.</PARADIGM>
</ARTICLE language="es">

```

Figure 5: *Condolencias* in PragmatLex (Papadopoulou to appear).

```

<ARTICLE language="el">
  <Lemma> Συγχαρητήρια</Lemma>
  <Morphosyntax>N</Morphosyntax>
  < TRANSLATION language="es">felicidades</ TRANSLATION language="es">
  <Keyword>γάμος</Keyword>
  <SIT>expresión escrita u oral para expresar felicitación o enhorabuena a la pareja recién casada
    en una boda </SIT>
  <SPEECH ACT>felicitarse</SPEECH ACT>
  <SS>~ X[=of X, Aposs, Adj] a Y por Z</SS>
  <LF>
    <Magn> πολλά<θερμά<ολόθερμα</Magn>
    <Ver>ειλικρινή<εγκάρδια<ολόψυχα</Ver>
    <Oper>εκφράζω, απευθύνω, δίνω, στέλνω, λέω</Oper>
    <V0>συγχαίρω</V0>
    <A0>συγχαρητήριος</A0>
  </LF>
  <CODA>
    <01>να ζήσετε</01>
    <02>και καλούς απογόνους</02>
  </CODA>
  <SYNONYM>.</SYNONYM>
  <ANTONYM>συλλυπητήρια</ANTONYM>
  <PARADIGM>.</PARADIGM>
</ARTICLE language="el">

```

Figure 6: *Συγχαρητήρια* in PragmatLex.

```

<ARTICLE language="es">
  <Lemma>felicidades</Lemma>
  <Morphosyntax>N</Morphosyntax>
  < TRANSLATION language="el"> Συγχαρητήρια</ TRANSLATION language="el">
  <Keyword>boda</Keyword>
  <SIT>expresión escrita u oral expresión escrita u oral para expresar felicitación o enhorabuena a
    la pareja recién casada en una boda</SIT>
  <SPEECH ACT> felicitar</SPEECH ACT>
  <SS>~ X[=of X, Aposs, Adj] a Y por Z</SS>
  <LF>
    <Magn>muchas<profundas</Magn>
    <Ver>sinceras<honestas</Ver>
    <Oper>dar, enviar, decir</Oper>
    <V0>felicitar</V0>
  </LF>
  <CODA>enhorabuena</CODA>
  <SYNONYM> enhorabuena </SYNONYM>
  <ANTONYM>condolencias</ANTONYM>
  <PARADIGM>.</PARADIGM>
</ARTICLE language="es">

```

Figure 7: *Felicidades* in PragmatLex.

5 ECD or PragmatLex?

ECD, or PragmatLex, that is NOT the question, as two different types of dictionaries are concerned, which are based on the same lexicological theory, yet; ECD is a dictionary of lexical units and PragmatLex is a dictionary of pragmatemes. However, we could answer the question in three different rounds from three different points of view.

First, the ideal lexicographical treatment of pragmatemes is within ECD, given that ECD's structure provides a global description of pragmatemes within their semantic frame (lexical units' links). However, there are no available complete ECD dictionaries for all languages. Second, PragmatLex' structure is proper for pragmatemes processing, as it focuses only on pragmatemes. Third, we propose a parallel processing of ECD and PragmatLex, that is the lexicographer elaborates pragmatemes which are associated with a keyword within PragmatLex and (s)he incorporates these data into the structure of ECD, i.e. the information of pragmateme *condolences* can be introduced as subentries into the structure of the lexical unit MOURNING (Papadopoulou, to appear) or *congratulations* into WEDDING.

6 References

- Blanco, X. (2001). Dictionnaires électroniques et traduction automatique espagnol-français. In *Langages* 143 (pp. 49-70).
- Blanco, X. (to appearb). Équivalents de traduction pour les pragmatèmes dans la lexicographie bilingue Français-Espagnol.
- Blanco, X. (2010). Los frasemas composicionales pragmáticos. In S. Mejri, & P. Mogorrón, *Opacité, Idiomaticité, Traduction*. Universitat d'Alacant.
- Blanco, X. (to appear_a). Microstructure Évolutive pour un Dictionnaire de Pragmatemes. In *Actes des Journées Lexicologie, Lexicographie et Traduction*. Paris: AGence Universitaire de la Francophonie.
- Kahane, S. (2001). *Grammaires de dépendance formelles et théorie Sens-Texte*. Tours: Tutoriel, TALN 2001.
- Mel'čuk, I. (2006a). *Aspects of the Theory of Morphology*. Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Mel'čuk, I. (1998). Collocations and Lexical Functions. In A. P. Cowie, *Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications* (pp. 23-53). Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Mel'čuk, I. (2001a). *Communicative Organization in Natural Language. The Semantic-Communicative Structure of Sentences*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.
- Mel'čuk, I. (1993). *Cours de morphologie générale*. (Montréal — Paris: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal — CNRS.
- Mel'čuk, I. (1988a). *Dependency syntax: theory and practice*. Albany, NY: State Univ. of New York Press.
- Mel'čuk, I. (2006b). Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary. In G. Sica, *Open Problems in Linguistics and Lexicography* (pp. 225-355). Monza: Polimetrica.
- Mel'čuk, I. (1996). Lexical Functions: A Tool for the Description of Lexical Relations in a Lexicon. In L. Wanner, *Lexical Functions in Lexicography and Natural Language Processing* (pp. 37-102). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins.
- Mel'čuk, I. (2006a). Parties du discours et locutions. *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris* 101:1, págs. 29-65.
- Mel'čuk, I. (2006c). Parties du discours et locutions. In *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris* 101:1 (pp. 29-65). Paris.
- Mel'čuk, I. (1995). Phrasemes in Language and Phraseology in Linguistics. In M. Everaert, E.-J. van der Linden, A. Schenk, & R. Schreuder, *Idioms. Structural and Psychological Perspectives* (pp. 167-232). Hillsdale, N.J.—Hove, UK: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Mel'čuk, I. (2013). Phraseology: its place in the language, in the dictionary, and in natural language processing. In Z. Gavriilidou, A. Efthymioy, E. Thomadaki, & P. Kambakis-Vougiouklis, *Selected Papers of the 10th I.C.G.L.* (pp. 62-67).
- Mel'čuk, I. (1988b). Semantic Description of Lexical Units in an Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary: Basic Principles and Heuristic Criteria. In *International Journal of Lexicography*, 1 : 3 (pp. 165-188).
- Mel'čuk, I. (2001b). *Semantics and the Lexicon in Modern Linguistics*. Unpublished Article.
- Mel'čuk, I. (2012). *Semantics. From Meaning to Text*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Mel'čuk, I. (to appear). Tout ce que nous voulions savoir sur les phrasèmes, mais In *Cahiers de lexicologie, revue internationale de lexicologie et de lexicographie*. Paris: Classiques Garnier.
- Mel'čuk, I. (1982). *Towards the Language of Linguistics*. München: Wilhelm Fink.
- Mel'čuk, I. (1997). *Vers une linguistique Sens-Texte. Leçon inaugurale (given on Friday January 10th 1997)*. Collège de France, Chaire internationale.
- Mel'čuk, I., & Polguère, A. (2007). *Lexique actif du français. L'apprentissage du vocabulaire fondé sur 20 000 dérives sémantiques et collocations du français*. Bruxelles: De Boeck.
- Mel'čuk, I., & Zholkovsky, A. (1984). *Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary of Modern Russian*. Vienna: Wiener Slawistischer Almanach.

-
- Mel'čuk, I., Arbatchewsky-Jumarie, N., Dagenais, L., Elnitsky, L., Iordanskaja, L., Lefebvre, M.-N., et al. (1988). *Dictionnaire explicatif et combinatoire du français contemporain. Recherches lexico-sémantiques II*. Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal.
- Mel'čuk, I., Arbatchewsky-Jumarie, N., Elnitsky, L., Iordanskaja, L., & Lessard, A. (1984). *Dictionnaire explicatif et combinatoire du français contemporain. Recherches lexico-sémantiques I*. Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal.
- Mel'čuk, I., Arbatchewsky-Jumarie, N., Iordanskaja, L., & Mantha, S. (1992). *Dictionnaire explicatif et combinatoire du français contemporain. Recherches lexico-sémantiques III*. Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal.
- Mel'čuk, I., Arbatchewsky-Jumarie, N., Iordanskaja, L., Mantha, S., & Polguère, A. (1999). *Dictionnaire explicatif et combinatoire du français contemporain. Recherches lexico-sémantiques IV*. Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal.
- Mel'čuk, I., Clas, A., & Polguère, A. (1995). *Introduction à la lexicologie explicative et combinatoire*. Louvain-la-Neuve: Duculot.
- Melchuk, I., & Zholkovsky, A. (1984). Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary of Modern Russian. In *Sonderband 14*. Vienna: Wiener Slawistischer Almanach.
- Milićević, J. (2001). A short guide to the Meaning-Text linguistic theory. In A. Gelbukh, *Intelligent Text Processing and Computational Linguistics*. Mexico: Colección en Ciencias de Computación, Fondo de Cultura Económica - IPN - UNAM.
- Milićević, J. (2006). A short Guide to the Meaning-Text Linguistic Theory. *Journal of Koralex* (Vol. 8), pp. 187-233.
- Papadopoulou, L. (to appear). "My deepest condolences": Lexical functions of Greek pragmatemes [in a funeral]. In *Proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Greek Linguistics, 26 - 29 September 2013, Rhodes, Greece*.
- Polguère, A. (1998). La théorie Sens-Texte. *Dialangue*, Vol. 8-9, pp. 9-30.
- Polguère, A. (2000). Towards a Theoretically-Motivated General Public Dictionary of Semantic Derivations and Collocations for French. In *Proceedings of EURALEX 2000* (pp. 517-527). Stuttgart.